

DISPATCH

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TO

Chief of Base, Frankfurt

INFO.

Chief of ☐
Chief of Station, Germany

FROM

Chief, SR

SUBJECT

REDWOOD AERODYNAMIC
Transmittal of ABCASSOWARY/29 Marseilles Reports

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

FYI

OFFPA-54725, 7 October, 1960

MICROFILMED

MAY 31 1962

DOC. MICRO. SER.

Forwarded herewith for FOB and ☐ are translations of ABCASSOWARY/29's summary report on contact operations at the Ukrainian Exhibition in Marseilles in October 1960. We are gratified to see that ABCASSOWARY/29 made a vigorous attempt to elicit information in answer to Headquarters intelligence requirements and was in fact able to achieve considerable success despite the unsympathetic attitudes of the party-liners on whom he had to work. Please convey to him our satisfaction in this respect.

Attachment:
As stated

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

DATE TYPED

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13 FEB 1961

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CLASSIFICATION

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COORDINATING

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CSR/3/CA

6 Feb 61

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THE MARSEILLE FAIR 1960

The 36th International Fair in Marseille, in which the UkSSR participated in its own pavilion, lasted from 22 September to 3 October 1960. Ukrainian Day at the Fair, in which the Minister of Commerce of the UkSSR, SAKHNOVSKIY (SAKHNOVSKIY), and his deputy, Vasiliy P. ZAPOROZHETS, participated, took place on 25 September.

The Ukrainian pavilion was one of the best. There was much less propaganda there this year than last year. There was no statue of Lenin this time. Instead, a statue of a woman with bread and salt in her hands symbolized the Ukraine. With the exception of maybe two or three Russian books, only Ukrainian books were on the stands. Among the books one could find a few translations of Ukrainian authors into French. In general, the exhibition was arranged under the watchword "We shall fulfill the seven-year plan" but without any propagandistic exaggeration. It was felt that the organizers wanted to underline the Ukrainian character of the pavilion. In this connection personnel of the pavilion asked visitors whether they sensed any change from last year's exhibits. In the presence of Ukrainians, the staff also tried to use only the Ukrainian language. When one of them was "forgetful," he quickly changed from Russian to Ukrainian. The exhibits were in general the same kind as last year, that is, from the same branches of the economy. The department of textiles was somewhat overstressed.

About one half of the personnel were new people this year. Particularly Vasyl MALYNYUK (aka SEMOTYUK) from Lviv was not among them. YURKO, who last year asked that the Ukrainian Encyclopedia be mailed to him was also not there. ADAMENKO from Kiev was not present either. It can be speculated that these individuals were not sent out this year because in the view of the KGB, they established too close contacts abroad, their mail being an indication. They also probably took home too much goods from abroad.

In conversations the personnel of the pavilion was correct and did not attack anybody. They expressed surprise that there were fewer Ukrainian visitors from abroad to the Fair than a year earlier.

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They also took fewer pictures of the visitors, but while doing it, did it in a more clever way. They expressed interest in the Ukrainian emigration. They were also differently dressed--not as uniformly as last year. In conversations they made more or less standard statements or said that this or that problem was unknown to them. They did not agitate for repatriation. AECASSOWARY/29 was convinced that it was useless to spend time with the "small fry." In order to receive any valuable information, it was necessary to concentrate on the higher echelon because they knew more and spoke more freely. As before, the Soviets always walked in groups of two or three. They also exchanged souvenirs. From time to time they went out to the streets to have a drink. Two of them had wine with AECASSOWARY/29 in a bar. Some AECASSOWARY/1 literature was given to the director of the pavilion, Volodymyr KRYVOSHELEV.

It can be speculated that remarks and criticism by emigres last year had some influence on this year's arrangements concerning the pavilion, the language, and even the clothing of the personnel.

The Ukrainian pavilion was also a contact point with people abroad. It was established that V. SILNYTSKYI and Y. RIMARENKO were engaged in this activity.

From the AECASSOWARIES only AECASSOWARY/29 was in Marseille from 29 September to 3 October 1960.

The following are reports on individual AECASSOWARY/1 contacts.

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SUBJECT: *KUZYK, Yaroslav Ivanovych

217: USSR

SOURCE: AECASSOWARY/29

DATE: 5 October 1960

add to each
card: contact
of Anatol KAMINSKY

1. Subject was an ^{occ}employee of the Ministry of Commerce in Kiev. In the Ukrainian pavilion he was a member of the commerce department.

2. ^{DOB ca 1910}He was 50; 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 8 inches; slender; has black bushy hair, turning completely gray; straight nose, slightly upturned at the end; penetrating gray-green eyes; thick black brows; long thin face; pale; silver third tooth on the right upper jaw; quick motions; smiled often.

3. Subject was married and had three sons (7, 10, and 15). Subject's uncle was director of a tuberculosis institute in Lviv.

4. ^{POB}Subject was born in a village near Lviv. His grandfather lived in the village of Zvenyhorodka near Lviv. He spoke with a Galician accent. His wife was also from Galicia. In 1939 he graduated from a commerce college in Lviv. He was currently a resident of Kiev and lived near the Khreshchatyk.

5. Source had three conversations with Subject. Subject started with strong propaganda overtones, later on became more reasonable. He denied that terror existed now in the USSR. The strength of the KGB had been cut by 50 per cent. There were no arrests or deportations. Former UPA members had been amnestied and were working. In one conversation, while alone, Subject said that from past experience he saw only one possibility for Ukrainians: to go along with the Russians. He wondered why the emigres did not draw any conclusions from experience with the Germans. Was the situation now different? Was the West's attitude toward the Ukraine different from that of the Germans? Whatever the future, a war or peaceful struggle between the East and West, Subject preferred to have the Ukraine on Russia's side because she would gain more and, what is important, Russia would not lose.

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SUBJECT: ~~X~~ POPENKO-KOKHANOV, Mykyta Romanovych *011:455R*

SOURCE: AECASSOWARY/29

DATE: 5 October 1960

DEB: 1. Subject was an artist from Kiev. His address is unknown. He was 55 to 60, 5 feet 7 inches, had brown graying hair with a part on the left side, brown-green eyes, thick black brows, slightly up-turned nose, square face, slender, often wore glasses with horn rims.

2. As an artist, Subject was in charge of decorating arrangements and posters in the Ukrainian pavilion. He was in Marseille in 1959.

3. He was Ukrainian and married.

4. Source had three conversations with Subject on 29 and 30 September and on 2 October. Subject was more friendly this year than he was last year. While they were alone, Subject gave Source his name.

5. In conversation Subject maintained the official Soviet line, that is, no Russification in the Ukraine, socialist realism in art is best, the seven-year plan would bring great successes, people go to the virgin lands voluntarily, and so forth.

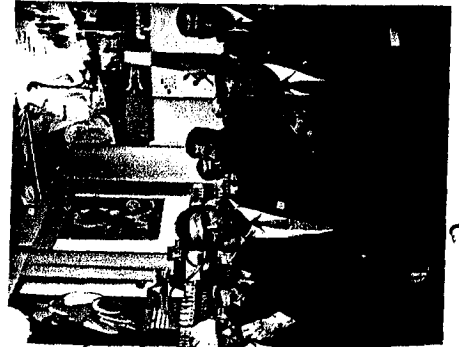
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SUBJECT: ~~X~~ VYNOKUROV, Adolf, aka ~~X~~ VYNOKUROV

SOURCE : AECASSOWARY/29

DATE : 5 October 1960



DOB 1921
1. Subject was about 30, 5 feet 7 inches, slender, long thin face, gray-green eyes, black hair combed back with little part on the left side. He made a sympathetic impression; quick in motions.

2. He was employed by the Ukrainian Society for Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries, French Section, in Kiev. His address is unknown. He was Ukrainian and spoke Ukrainian, Russian, and fluent French.

3. Source had three conversations with Subject (29 September and 2 October and also met with Subject on a few occasions with other members of the Ukrainian Pavilion). Source talked willingly but propagandistically. He was unwilling to make any concessions, and when unable to defend his stand, he changed the subject, was silent, or excused himself and departed.

4. Subject denied any Russification in the Ukraine, saying that there was neither forceful Russification nor forceful Ukrainization. He was of the opinion that contacts between foreign countries and the Ukraine would progress. In Luhansk, Yalta, and Odessa, branches of his Society of Ukrainian-French Friendship had been established. He was not informed about other sections of the Society.

5. Subject said that extensive celebrations of Shevchenko's anniversaries in 1961 and 1963 were being planned in the Ukraine with the participation of great numbers of foreign Ukrainian tourists, particularly from Canada. He said that some tourists did not like things in the Ukraine because they were looking for bad things alone.

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X
SUBJECT: KARA-VASILIEV, Valeriy Stepanovich*

017:455R

SOURCE: AECASSOWARY/29

DATE: 5 October 1960

DOB:

1. Subject was 55 to 60, 5 feet 8 inches, thin gray-blue eyes, gray bushy hair with part on the left side, long thin face. For reading, he used glasses in a metal frame. He spoke Ukrainian and Russian. According to KRYVOSHEYEV Subject was of Bulgarian extraction, but he had become a Ukrainian. He was married. He knew a few words of French. His daughter was about 20. He did not give his address. He was very cautious in conversation.

2. Subject was deputy director of the Ukrainian Pavilion.

3. AECASSOWARY/29 had four conversations with Subject. When they were alone, Subject stated that it had not been convenient for him to meet with AECASSOWARY/29 alone and that other people from among the Soviet Ukrainians, like Yaroslav Ivanovych KUZYYK or Mykyta Romanovych POPENKO-KOKHANOV, should have been asked to join them. He remembered AECASSOWARY/29 from last year, and it looked as though he was pleased with meeting him again. Subject said that he often recalled the expression used by AECASSOWARY/29 last year that "We agree that we may disagree," which he had put down in his note book. He also asked AECASSOWARY/29 not to talk much about politics.

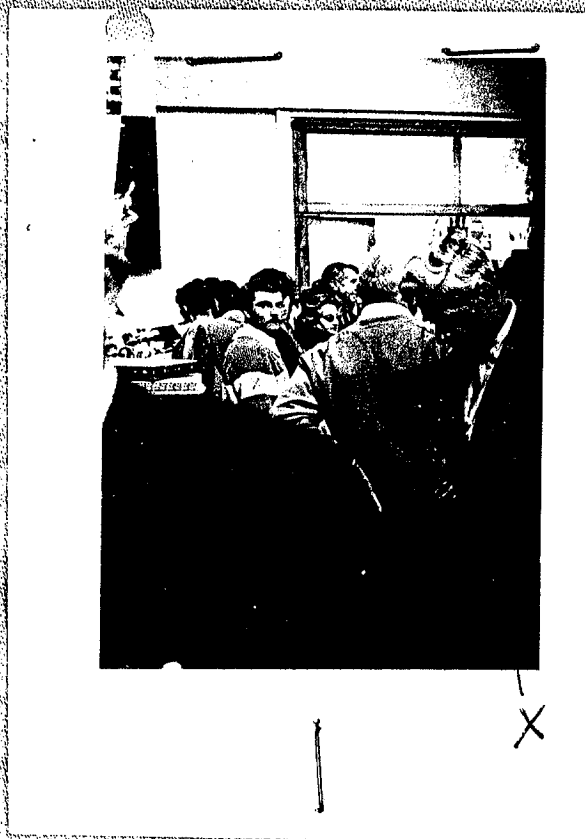
4. Conversations took place in the Ukrainian Pavilion on 29 September and on 3 October and one in the presence of KUZYYK in the Cafe Soleil on 30 September. AECASSOWARY/29 exchanged cigarettes with Subject.

5. Subject had a very favorable opinion about inter-kolkhoz organizations and was convinced that in a short time their development would be fulfilled on the Oblast and Republic level. When this happened, the Ministry of Agriculture in Moscow would be abolished, and in its place some kind of co-ordinating committee would eventually come into being which would have the task of co-ordinating the work of ministries of agriculture of the Republics.

*In AECASSOWARY/29's report of 1959 Subject was reported under the name of PSHENYCHNYK.

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6. For the time being there was no standard statute on which the existence and functioning of the inter-kolkhoz organizations were based. Agreements among the partners were being put on paper. A council based on parity among the partners was coming into being, and this council appointed directors and governing bodies as well as other personnel. In case of disagreement or conflict the matter was being solved by arbitration bodies on Oblast or Republic level.

7. At the present time many kolkhozes were building not only power plants but also their own rest homes in the Caucasus and the Crimea. They applied for a lot at the Oblast Health Office, and after having received a lot, they built rest homes which could be used by the members alone. Of course the sanitary requirements had to be carried out. Usually the cost for kolkhoz members in the rest homes was without charge or very low.

8. The basic problem facing inter-kolkhoz organizations was the supply of resources available for use on account of the limitations of the partners. The kolkhozes supplied the means from their own rayon means and did not receive any contributions from above.

9. Subject did not know anything about any statutes being proposed, but it was obvious that as a result of the current discussions, some kind of statute similar to the kolkhoz statute would be worked out. This would probably come into being before Oblast- and Republic-level roof organizations came into being.

10. Subject knew that there had been an intention or a project to change the kolkhoz statute because it was considered obsolete. This would not, however, necessarily require an All-Union Kolkhoz Congress or anything of that sort because the statute required only corrections which life had introduced already. If or when it is going to be done--changing the kolkhoz statute--Subject did not know.

11. Subject's opinion was that Kirichenko was ousted because he did not cope with his responsibilities. He was of too small a caliber for All-Union tasks, and therefore, he had to go. Subject did not believe that the ethnic reason played any role.

12. In connection with the case of Kirichenko, Subject remarked, "If you think that this case has anything to do with a new opposition, you are wrong. There is no such opposition. At the present time everything is in the right place." He did not want to discuss this matter any further. Subject also denied the existence of any Russification in the Ukraine and was confident of economic growth.

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13. In the Le Soleil restaurant on 30 September with KUZYK also present, Subject was very much interested in the program of the Ukrainian liberation movement and in the activities of the Ukrainian emigration. At one point he asked, "Who is financing the Ukrainian emigration? Sometimes you turn the radio on, and you get some sort of Free or New Ukraine radio station on the air. Could the emigres finance such a station by themselves?"

14. After AECASSOWARY/29 had explained the situation, Subject stated that in the socio-economic field "There are no great differences between us, and in two other fields, those of political freedom and the national question, the emigres or nationalists question in the first place our alliance with Russia."

15. On another occasion when KUZYK started to talk about the independent and sovereign Ukrainian state, the UkSSR, Subject interrupted him saying, "Don't try any propaganda because your countryman (meaning AECASSOWARY/29) will give you such an independent UkSSR that you will look ridiculous. He knows Soviet conditions very well, and we do not speak with him in propagandistic terms."

16. On 30 September at 2045 hours while AECASSOWARY/29 was waiting for Subject and KUZYK at the corner of La Canabier and The Old Port, he noticed that an individual from the Ukrainian Pavilion was waiting on the same corner. He was simulating a limp. Description: 25 to 30 years old, brown hair combed back with part on the left side, wore horn-rim glasses. He wore a navy blue suit. During AECASSOWARY/29's conversation in the restaurant Le Soleil, the above individual was sitting in the next-door restaurant, Citra.

17. At the end of the conversation Subject was willing to have another bottle of champagne, but KUZYK objected, saying it was late. He got a taxi and they both departed. The conversation lasted from 2055 to 2345 hours.

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SUBJECT: ~~RYMARENKO~~, aka ~~RIMARENKO~~, Yuriy Ivanovych *0111453R*

SOURCE: AECASSOWARY/29

DATE: 5 October 1960

DOB:

1. Subject said he was 31; 5 feet 8 inches; round thin face; tanned skin; pointed chin; dark blond hair, combed back, balding in front; reddish brows; green-brown eyes; long nose; reddish whiskers; normal build. Subject was married. He spoke Ukrainian and Russian. He knew French well. He was a lawyer.

2. Subject's home address was 14 Honcharna Street, Apt. 1, Kiev.

3. On 30 September Subject approached AECASSOWARY/29, who was speaking to KARA-VASILIEV in the pavilion, introduced himself as a lawyer, and offered to show his department at the pavilion, the book stands. He gave his name only as Yuriy Ivanovych and only upon AECASSOWARY's insisting said he was RYMARENKO. He also said he was a docent at the Law Department of Kiev University. His specialty was theories of law and state. He said he was preparing to take a Ph.D. His pay was 2400 rubles a month. His law education seemed insufficient for a university docent. He seemed rather to be a KGB officer with a law education.

4. AECASSOWARY/29 had four conversations with Subject on 30 September and on 1, 2, and 3 October. Subject promised to send to AECASSOWARY's cover address in London the Lviv Oblast newspaper, Vilna Ukraina, two other Oblast newspapers from Dnepropetrovsk and Kiev, and the Kiev Vechirna Hazeta. He was also willing to send to AECASSOWARY/29 some Soviet law literature. AECASSOWARY/29 in exchange promised to send to Subject some Western European law literature. Subject was to write to AECASSOWARY/29 first. Subject said that he was participating in the Marseille Fair merely because he knew French and that there were not many such people in Kiev.

5. AECASSOWARY/29 saw Subject on 30 September and on 2 October in KRYVOSHEYEV's office whispering to another fellow. Subject was confused when AECASSOWARY/29 saw him there.

6. Subject knew Professor MATVIEV and Professor KORETSKYI in Kiev.

7. In conversation Subject kept to the official Soviet line.

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8. On 2 October Subject brought with him to the pavilion yard Ivan LYKHOVYI from Munich (see case LYKHOVYI). AECASSOWARY/29 was there with KARA-VASILIEV. A few minutes after Subject had left the scene, LYKHOVYI approached AECASSOWARY/29, saying that RYMARENKO had told him that AECASSOWARY/29 from London was there.

9. Subject also admitted knowing about the inter-kolkhoz organizations and about discussions on these matters which were going on in Kiev in law circles.

10. Subject said that during the last two years MVD personnel had been cut in half. KGB personnel also had been cut as well as personnel of Soviet courts.

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SUBJECT: ~~X~~ KRYVOSHEYEV, Volodymyr I. 217: USSR

SOURCE: AECASSOWARY/29

DATE: 5 October 1960



DOB:
1. Subject was about 50, 5 feet 9 inches, broad shoulders, heavy stature, proportionately small head, green-brown eyes, black hair combed back, scar over upper and lower lip on the left side. He spoke Ukrainian and Russian. He was born in the Poltava region, was married, and often contributed articles to the Ukrainian-Soviet publication, Kolhospne Selo.

2. Subject was director of the Ukrainian Pavilion in Marseille. He was director of the permanent agricultural exhibition in Kiev.

3. AECASSOWARY had five conversations with Subject, three alone and two with others present. The conversations took place in Subject's office between 30 September and 3 October. Subject received AECASSOWARY/29 favorably, remembering him well from last year's meetings. All the time he was very correct and pleasant. They exchanged cigarettes. AECASSOWARY/29 gave Subject a pack of several copies of Suchasna Ukraina dated 1959-1960 and two copies of each of the issues. He also gave Subject two copies of the Ukrainian Literary Gazette, two copies of Ukrainskyi Samostiynyk, and the booklet Nationality Policy of the CC KPSS, all these under the pretext that there were articles in them discussing economic questions as well as the Marseille Fair. Subject in return gave AECASSOWARY/29 copies of Soviet Ukrainian papers (Kolhospne Selo and Radianska Ukraina) and a booklet Soviet Ukraine by KALCHENKO in French.

4. Subject stated that the United States intentionally had been inciting the cold war, the evidence being the Powers case. To AECASSOWARY/29's remark that the Soviet Union should be the last to feel offended by a case of espionage (Abel, secrecy in the Soviet Union, and so forth), Subject replied that it was no matter who conducted espionage, but it did matter how governments evaluated and gave opinions about espionage. The Soviet government never made approving statements about espionage as official policy as President Eisenhower did. "We apologize to governments for cases of espionage, or we do not admit any official involvement in espionage, but President Eisenhower, who was head of state, recognized and approved espionage as a method and a form of international policy." Subject also mentioned the RB-47 incident, saying that they were shot down over Soviet territorial waters and they had all kinds of codes with them, including even foreign.

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5. Subject was convinced that the USSR would prevent an outbreak of war. Khrushchev had a sincere desire to come to terms with the United States, and he hoped that the situation would change with the election of a new President in the United States. Subject admitted that Khrushchev was a very impulsive individual, but he was straight forward, and this was not liked in the West because truth was not liked there.

6. Subject did not think that Kirichenko's nationality played any part in his ouster. He was ousted because he constantly violated the principle of collective leadership in the Presidium. Kirichenko, Subject stated, was a very rough individual without any sentiment, and when Nikita Sergeyevich went abroad, Kirichenko behaved "more important" than the First Secretary and made all the decisions by himself. Subject did not want to disclose in what respect the violation of the principle of collective leadership by Kirichenko was evidenced; he said he did not know this. Subject said that he knew Kirichenko personally from Kiev and that he was in fact an individual very hard to co-operate with. At the present time Kirichenko was director of Rostovselmash in Rostov, a factory making agricultural machines.

7. Belayev, not a Ukrainian, was also ousted from the Presidium. He was ousted because he could not cope with the procurement plans in agriculture. The situation was saved by very good crops in some regions of Siberia; otherwise, the situation would have been really very bad.

8. Subject was reluctant to name persons in the Presidium who were against Kirichenko, saying that all were against him. Later he added that the case against Kirichenko might have been introduced by Kozlov and by Mikoyan and even by Nikita Sergeyevich himself.

9. Subject denied the existence of rocket bases in the Ukraine. He said that he had traveled all over the Ukraine and had not noticed any. He said such bases would probably be near the Turkish border, but there were certainly not many of them in the Western Ukraine.

10. Subject was favorably disposed toward the appearance of inter-kolkhoz organizations too. They had arisen from the grass roots, and their legal status would still have to be formulated. At the present time there was a discussion going on on the matter, and this would go on for some period of time. Subject thought, however, that a quick formation of roof organizations on Oblast and Republic levels would have bad effects because this would bring terrible chaos. Disorders in this field were being noticed even now; therefore, the matter required slow steps. Subject knew that the Minister of Agriculture of the USSR, Volodymyr Volodymyrovych MATSKEVYCH, was for quicker development in this field, and after it has been completed, he was aware that he would have

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to become a chairman of some sort of co-ordinating agricultural committee. The matter had been discussed recently at the meeting of Soviet economists in Moscow, and MATSKEVICH gave a report there. Subject knew MATSKEVICH personally. He said he was a cultured individual and he was "ours, a Ukrainian."

11. The most burning problem facing the inter-kolkhoz organizations was the procurement of materials and resources in general. At the present time this was being solved on the basis of agreements among the partners and on the basis of the allocations which they received from the raion or Oblast. This was not satisfactory, however, and the problem had to be solved from above by direct procurement from the Oblast or Republic. This was actually the matter which was being discussed--how to do things best.

12. Subject does not exclude the possibility that the organizations would eventually find a solution on the Oblast and Republic levels. He was against any rush in this respect; however, he would support some intermediate solution.

13. Subject denied Russification of the Ukraine. He stressed the economic development of the Ukraine, particularly in light industry.

14. Subject pointed out that the Ukraine intended to increase commerce abroad. This was the reason for participating in the Marseille Fair with a Ukrainian Pavilion. The French were very much interested in cucumbers, sunflower oil, and industrial benches. Agreements had been signed with some French firms. The Ukraine would receive from France textiles, chemicals, and electrical and chemical items.

15. Subject was disappointed when told that Ukrainian progressives from Canada were disappointed during their trips to the Ukraine. He said that this was a very important thing for us, the Soviets. "I have to report that to the comrades in Kiev because they possibly do not realize or we do not notice things which others consider so important." When AECASSOWARY/29 asked whether the result would be that the progressives from Canada would not be permitted to go to the Ukraine, Subject replied that the matter could not be put that way. What mattered was that the comrades in Kiev should think about how Kiev and the Ukraine as a whole look to people from abroad.

16. The Ukraine would not participate at the Fair in Marseille next year. Her Pavilion would be used in 1961 by Georgia and Belorussia. At the present time negotiations were being conducted for a Ukrainian Pavilion at the Zagreb Fair in 1961. At the Paris Fair in 1961 the Ukraine was not going to participate separately because the Soviet Union as a whole would participate.

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17. It was a positive fact that the plants and the equipment which were evacuated from the Ukraine during the war had not been brought back. Instead, new modern replacements had been brought from Germany. At the present time the Donbas alone had more German equipment than all the Soviet Union had before the war.

18. Subject used in Marseille a Volga car of dark blue color with a yellow registration plate with the black number 45-35-79.

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